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echo of a childish and half-idiotic brain, has often, we believe, been mistaken for a serious and connected tradition. In point of fact it *would become* a national tradition in an incredibly short time, since among nations without any literature, the *origin* of everything is immediately forgotten. We therefore quite agree with Mr. Gliddon that "these infantile stories did not often ascend to an epoch more ancient than the missionaries from whom we receive them. In this manner the missionaries only retook, under another form, that which they themselves had sown, and they registered as ancient traditions that which was the fantastic envelope given to their own teaching. This is what has incontestably occurred,—notably on the discovery of America, and more recently in the islands of the Indian Archipelago, and of Polynesia."

On all the grounds, then, which I have adduced, we may, I think, safely conclude that a most undue prominence has been given to the arguments derived from the supposed unity of national traditions. No tradition can be admitted as evidence until we have proved, first, that it is *genuine*; secondly, that it is *ancient*; thirdly, that it is not an original and independent representation of physical facts, common in most regions of the globe; and, fourthly, that any isolated point of resemblance to the Semitic narratives could not be attributed to the same kind of accident as that which sometimes causes an identity of words for the same object in languages which have not the slightest affinity with each other. When these tests have been applied, it will be found that most of our so-called traditions have evaporated altogether: and even when this is not the case, it is not difficult to prove that the similarity of traditions cannot authorise the inferences so frequently founded upon it.

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XVIII.—*On Mr. Bateman's Researches in Ancient British Tumuli.* By JOHN LUBBOCK, Esq., Pres. Ethnol. Soc., V.P. Linn. Soc., F.R.S., etc.

(Read March 22nd, 1864.)

I MUST commence this short paper, by apologising to the Society for the form in which it is presented. It is a very convenient and almost universal rule, with the leading London societies, not to receive reviews, or abstracts, of already published works. Nevertheless, the present communication bears some resemblance, and for it I may perhaps quote as a precedent those which are found

in the *Journal of the Geological Society*, and in which long and important tables are given of fossil species, in order thus to throw some light on the age of the strata to which they belong.

In the same manner, I propose to give a table, which will show at a glance, and for all the tumuli opened by Mr. Bateman: First, the disposition of the corpse; secondly, the arms or implements found with it; thirdly, the pottery, if any; and fourthly, whether the interment was primary or secondary. I have also left a column, for any special observation.

As to the disposition of the corpse, I have divided that part of the table into four columns; the first contains those cases in which the body was buried in a sitting or crouching posture; the second, those in which the body was burnt, in which case the remains were usually placed in, or under an inverted, urn; the third, those in which the body was extended, an attitude which almost invariably indicates a late date; and the fourth, those in which the position of the corpse was not determined, or at any rate is not recorded.

The arms and implements of the deceased will also be found arranged in four columns, according to the material of which they are composed, namely, stone, bone, bronze, and iron. Ornaments of jet, amber, glass, and other substances, are so rare, that I have not thought it worth while to complicate the table with a separate column for them, but have contented myself with mentioning them, in the final column for general observations. To the different objects of stone, I have applied the names given to them by Mr. Bateman, but it may be mentioned, that many of the stone objects are less elaborate than might perhaps be inferred from his nomenclature; thus, a "spear-head," without any adjective of admiration, I should rather have called a strong, pointed, flake. This is mentioned, not with any wish to question the propriety of the name assigned to them by Mr. Bateman, or because I am prepared to ascribe to them any other purpose, but simply in order that they may not be confused with the much more carefully worked spear-heads found elsewhere, especially in Denmark.

The pottery may be arranged under four principal heads, viz., urns, incense-cups, food vases, and drinking-cups.

First. Urns which generally accompany interments by cremation and have either contained, or been inverted over, burnt human bones. They are generally of large size, "from ten to sixteen inches high, with a deep border more or less decorated by impressions of twisted thongs, and incised patterns in which the chevron or herring-bone constantly occurs in various combinations, occasionally relieved by circular punctures, or assuming a reticulated appearance."

They are all made by hand—no trace of the potter's wheel

being ever found on them. The material of which they are formed is clay, mixed with pebbles, and they have often been described as "sun-dried." This is, however, not the case with those found by Mr. Bateman, who, indeed, considers it to be altogether a mistake, arising from the imperfect manner in which they were burnt. In colour they are generally brown, or burnt amber, outside, and black inside. In some of the Yorkshire barrows, the urns are smaller, (from five and a half to nine inches high), thinner, more firmly baked, lighter in colour, and altogether indicate some improvement in the ceramic art. Mr. Bateman considers that these are less ancient than the larger and coarser urns.

Secondly. The incense-cups, so called by Sir R. C. Hoare, whose nomenclature we may retain for convenience, without adopting his theory. They vary very much in shape, and are seldom more than three inches high. When decorated, the patterns are the same as those on the urns, but they are often left plain.

Thirdly. "The third division includes vessels of every style of ornament, from the rudest to the most elaborate, but nearly alike in size, and more difficult to assign to a determinate period than any other, from the fact of a coarse and well finished one having several times been found in company," which probably indicates the cremation of two bodies. The ornaments are of the usual character.

Fourthly. The drinking-cups "are from six and a half to nine inches high, of a tall shape, contracted in the middle, globular below, and expanding at the mouth; they are carefully formed by hand of fine clay, tempered with sharp sand and well baked; the walls are thin, averaging about three-eighths of an inch, light brown outside and grey within." They are generally much ornamented, and usually accompany well made flint implements, but in some cases bronze awls, etc., have been found with them. Mr. Bateman considers that the greater number belong to the ante-metallic period.

Numerous as are the varieties of pottery, found in ante-Roman tumuli, they appear (so far at any rate as those discovered by Mr. Bateman are concerned), to be all made by hand, without the assistance of the potter's wheel; they are formed of clay, tempered with sand, and often mixed with pebbles; they very rarely have handles, and spouts seem to have been unknown; the ornaments consist of straight lines, dots, or impressions as if a cord had been impressed on the soft clay;\* no circular or, indeed, curved lines are ever present, nor is there the slightest trace of an attempt to copy any animal or plant.

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\* Perhaps the idea of this pattern originated in the first instance, from the use of a loop of cord, to give the vessel a circular form.

The relations between the treatment of the corpse, and the nature of the objects found in the tumuli, are still further condensed, in the following summary. The vertical columns represent the mode in which the corpse was buried: in a contracted posture, burnt, or laid on its back: while the fourth column contains the cases, in which the position of the corpse was left undetermined. The horizontal columns indicate the objects of stone, bronze, or iron, omitting the stone when the bronze was found, the bronze when iron was present. The instances in which these different substances were found together will be considered presently.

The general results, then, for Mr. Bateman's first volume, *The Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire*, are as follows:

*Treatment of the Corpse.*

Interments containing				Contracted.	Burnt.	Extended.	Position undetermd.	Totals.
1. Nothing	-	-	-	8	16	1	5	30
2. Implements of stone only	-	-	-	12	12	0	3	27
3. Implements of bronze, with or without stone	-	-	-	6	2	2	4	14
4. Implements of iron, with or without objects of stone or bronze	-	-	-	0	0	7	3	10
				26	30	10	15	81

In the *Ten Years Diggings* the numbers are very similar.

*Treatment of the Corpse.*

Interments containing				Contracted.	Burnt.	Extended.	Uncertain.	Totals.
Nothing	-	-	-	19	47	2	2	70
Implements of stone only	-	-	-	41	36	2	28	107
Implements of bronze, with or without others of stone	-	-	-	9	8	3	3	23
Implements of iron, with or without others of stone or bronze	-	-	-	2	3	7	4	16
				71	94	14	37	216

It will, however, be, I think, most convenient to add these numbers together, and treat Mr. Bateman's work as a whole. The results will then stand as follows:

*Treatment of the Corpse.*

Interments containing				Contracted.	Burnt.	Extended.	Position undetermd.	Totals.
Nothing	-	-	-	27	63	3	7	100
Implements of stone only	-	-	-	53	48	2	31	134
Implements of bronze, without iron	-	-	-	15	10	5	7	37
Implements of iron	-	-	-	2	3	14	7	26
				97	124	24	52	297

Let us now consider, how far this considerable body of evidence, derived as it is from the examination of nearly three hundred interments, justifies the classification into the three periods, of stone, bronze, and iron. With the earlier, or drift age, we are not now concerned, no interment of that period having yet been discovered, unless, indeed, we refer to it the celebrated Aurignac burial cave, described by M. Lartet.

#### IRON AGE.

We will commence with the cases in which articles of iron were buried with the deceased. They are altogether twenty-six in number. The corpse was generally extended. In fourteen, this was the case, certainly, and in all probability in the greater number, if not in all, the seven in which the position was undetermined. This leaves only five out of the twenty-six, of which two were contracted and three burnt. The two which were contracted were both cases of secondary interment, in the tumuli known respectively as "Sharp Lowe" and "Waggon Lowe." Can these have been remnants of the earlier races, still retaining the ancient burial customs? The form of the skulls might possibly throw some light on this, but Mr. Bateman does not give us the measurements.

The three cases, in which implements of iron were found with burnt bones (namely, two at Foremark and one near Cold Eaton) are all referred by Mr. Bateman to Saxon times. Indeed, though Mr. Bateman doubts "whether that people effected any permanent lodgment in this county (Derbyshire), until they had imbibed the precepts of Christianity, which would, of necessity, put an end to their Pagan rites, amongst which barrow burial must be included," at least fifteen out of the twenty-six interments with iron are referred by him to Saxon times, while, if we might take the presence of the well known iron knife as a proof of Saxon origin, several more of the interments would be referable to that period. Indeed, out of the twenty-six, no less than eighteen were accompanied by one of these knives. There do not appear, therefore, to be any iron-containing graves among those examined by Mr. Bateman which can be satisfactorily referred to the ante-Roman times. Still, we know that iron was already in use, and the form of the knives is one so natural that, taken alone, it does not appear to me to afford a satisfactory reason for referring any given grave to Saxon times.

In six cases, objects of bronze were found in iron-age interments. None of them, however, were arms or knives. At Stand Lowe the bronze objects consisted of two rings or armlets, and parts of a bronze box; at Cow Lowe they were parts of a bronze box or casket; at Chelmorton again, singularly enough,

“a small bronze box or canister,” and two pins or broken needles; at Benty Grange part of a helmet, consisting of a bronze plate, supporting the figure of an animal in iron; at Musdin “a circular ring of bronze, with a ribbed front,” with an iron pin, and probably the remains of a brooch; finally, at Kenslow, a fibula. Thus, then, so far as they go, these interments confirm the opinion of those who believe, that after the introduction of iron, bronze was no longer used for cutting instruments.

Glass was found only seldom, but always associated with iron. Stone implements were only found in three cases out of the twenty-six. One of these, however, was an arrow-head, and we know that stone arrows were used until a very late period. The second was in a tumulus opened by labourers, unchecked by the presence of any antiquary, and it is possible, therefore, that the rude “spearhead”, said to have been found with fragments of iron in a tumulus at Crossflats, may have belonged in reality to an earlier interment. In the third case, on Middleton Moor, a flint scraper was found, in a tumulus, with an iron lance, or large arrow-head. This is interesting, because these scrapers are regarded by some Danish archæologists as characteristic of very early times; they are frequent in the coastfinds and Kjökken-möddings, and Professor Worsaae even refers them to his first division of the stone age, and doubts whether they ever occur in the Danish tumuli. Yet here we find one in the iron age, and we shall presently see that, in Derbyshire at least, they were by no means rare in that of bronze.

There are only three cases of urns, or other pottery. The first is in the Bruncliffe barrow. In this instance, the body was accompanied by a narrow necked vessel of red clay, in every respect unlike those found with earlier interments. Not only is the form peculiar, but it has also a spout and a handle, neither of which occurred in any pottery of the earlier periods. It was also turned on a potter’s wheel.

The second was found in the Kenslow barrow; like the former, it was red in colour, made on a wheel, and was moreover kiln baked.

The third was in the abnormal interment at Winster: it was much decayed when found, and is not particularly described by Mr. Bateman. The two first cases, however, are very interesting, and clearly shew, that a great change had taken place in the pottery. We cannot ascribe it to chance that the two, or at most three, vessels, found with iron implements, have so many characteristics in common, and differ so fundamentally from all the numerous specimens found in the tumuli containing bronze or stone only. Nor can it be argued that these represent the Portland vases of ancient times, and were the product of superior care, rather than of superior skill. Neither of them were found with skeletons

which had been interred with any extraordinary pomp or expense, and of the vessels themselves, one at least is quite plain, and was evidently a household jar of no great pretensions.

Finally, it may be mentioned that out of the twenty-six interments with iron, eight are primary, seven are secondary, and the remainder are more or less uncertain.

#### BRONZE AGE.

In the course of his researches, Mr. Bateman met with forty-three interments accompanied by bronze objects, but six of these, as we have already seen, belonged certainly to the iron age, leaving thirty-seven which belong *primâ facie* to that of bronze. In Denmark, according to the Scandinavian archæologists, the interments of this period were almost always by cremation, and the same appears to have been the case in Wiltshire, but in Derbyshire the reverse is the case : and of these bodies only ten were burnt, fifteen being contracted, and four extended.

So, also, it is the general opinion of the Danish archæologists, that stone implements were relinquished, after the introduction of bronze ; and although Professor Nilsson has ably advocated the opposite opinion, and has brought forward several instances, in which implements of bronze and of stone have been found together, these have been regarded as exceptional cases, belonging to the period of transition. So far as Mr. Bateman's researches go, however, they appear to confirm Professor Nilsson's argument, since out of thirty-seven bronze age interments, no less than twenty-nine—or more than three-fourths—contained objects of stone. I must confess that this result surprised me a good deal. Indeed, here, as elsewhere, some objects of stone, as for instance the pierced axe-hammers, are generally found in company with bronze weapons. The other objects of stone, however, show no improvement over those which are supposed to belong to the stone age.

The commonest objects are arrow-heads, rude spear heads, scrapers of small size, short and small flakes, small sling-stones, and rude chips. These all belong to the simplest and rudest classes of flint implements, and, with the exception of the arrow-heads and sling stones, which are admitted to have been used down to a comparatively late date, they have been supposed by some archæologists to characterise the commencement of the stone age. In Denmark they have been found in great numbers in the Kjökkenmøddings, but not yet in the tumuli ; Professor Steenstrup, however, has argued, that their absence was only apparent, and prophesies that they will be found in the tumuli, now that attention has been directed to them. His opinion receives much support from these researches by Mr. Bateman.



There are nine cases in which the bronze burials were accompanied by pottery; this consisted of three drinking cups, five urns, and one incense cup. One of the urns also was found together with an incense cup. The pottery is coarse, hand-made, and ill-burnt; it exhibits no marked improvement, either in form, material, or ornamentation, over that found in tombs containing stone implements only.

#### TOMBS CONTAINING STONE IMPLEMENTS ONLY.

Turning now to those tombs, which contain stone and bone, without any metal, we have before us one hundred and thirty-four cases. Of these, the corpse was contracted in fifty-three, burnt in forty-eight, extended in two, while in thirty-one the position was not determined. They were accompanied by pottery, in forty-nine cases. Thirty-five of them were certainly primary interments, twenty were evidently secondary, and the rest were more or less uncertain.

It seems to me, however, very doubtful, how far we are justified in referring all of them to the stone age.

The mere absence of bronze, taken alone, is evidently insufficient to justify us in referring any given interment to the ante-metallic period; in the first place, because out of the two hundred and ninety-seven interments, ninety-six contained no implements, either of stone or metal; no one, however, supposes, for a moment, that these indicate a period before the use of stone, and in the same manner, therefore, the mere absence of bronze is not a proof that the interment belonged to ante-metallic times.

I perfectly agree with Professor Nilsson, that bronze was probably always confined to the rich, though perhaps this would be even more the case in Scandinavia, than in England, which lies so much nearer to the mines of tin. It may therefore be, and has indeed often been, argued, that the interments containing bronze arms and ornaments may have been those of the rich; those containing stone objects only, those of the poor. In this inquiry, then, let us eliminate all the interments of poor men. This we can easily do. We may be sure, that tumuli requiring so much labour were only raised in honour of the rich or great, though they may have—and no doubt often did—afterwards serve as burial places of the poor. But it is, in almost all cases, easy to distinguish the original interment; for though there are some instances, in which the first occupant has been ignominiously ejected from his grave, to make room for a successor, these are very rare; and the secondary interments were generally placed either above the original one, or on the sides of the tumulus.

If, then, we take the primary interments only, we may be sure that we have before us the burial places of kings and chiefs.

Omitting all doubtful cases, there are in Mr. Bateman's volume one hundred and thirty-nine instances of primary interments, which may be tabulated as follows :—

		Contracted.		Burnt		Extended.		Position uncertain.		Total.
No stone or metal	-	11	...	18	...	2	...	3	...	34
Stone only	-	33	...	25	...	1	...	13	...	72
Bronze	-	8	...	5	...	3	...	6	...	22
Iron	-	—	...	3	...	5	...	3	...	11
Totals -	-	52		51		11		25		139

These cases are of the more interest, because the greater number were investigated by Mr. Bateman himself ; the others by Mr. Carrington or Mr. Ruddock, both of whom were in the habit of working with Mr. Bateman, so that in all probability the observations are tolerably homogeneous. This is not the case, if we compare the statements of different writers ; for instance, as I shall hope on a future opportunity to show, Sir R. Colt Hoare overlooked or neglected all the ruder stone implements, and the same has evidently been the case with most of the Scandinavian barrow-openers. Indeed, Mr. Bateman seems to be the first archæologist, who has collected them in a systematic manner.

I think, therefore, that I need not apologise for inserting the following catalogue of primary interments.

Out of the thirty-four interments, without stone or metal implements, five were accompanied by instruments of bone, and sixteen by pottery ; two of them, moreover, contained both bone and pottery. If, then, we deduct nineteen from the thirty-four, this leaves us with fifteen primary interments, in which the corpse does not appear to have been accompanied by any articles of human workmanship. These fifteen are the following :—Larks Lowe, Cross Lowe, The Lowe, Basset-wood barrow, Ilam barrows (2), Dovedale barrow, Vincent Knoll, Taddington, Hob Hursts House, Foremark barrows (3), Elkstone barrow, and Calton Moor barrow. But this number, small though it is, must be reduced still farther. The three Foremark barrows evidently belong to the iron age, and are in all probability Saxon ; and, from the appearance of the grave, as well as from the extended position of the corpse, Mr. Bateman inferred, that the Taddington interment was of no great antiquity. I should be disposed, also, to except Cross Lowe, on account of the position of the corpse, and Elkstone, because the cist was not thoroughly examined : the case of Larks Lowe is perhaps a little doubtful also. This, however, will leave twenty-two cases, in which persons, of sufficient importance to be honoured with a tumulus, were still buried without any arms or implements, and eight, in which they were not accompanied by anything whatever. Moreover, it is worthy of notice that five of

these latter barrows are expressly said to have been of large size. Again, a glance at the table will show, that several of the tumuli, which were not entirely bare, were still very poorly provided ; and I do not think, therefore, that the articles found in these graves are any evidence of a belief in a future state of existence, or were seriously intended to be used by the dead, in the new world to which they were going. The urns are, in almost all cases, used simply to contain or cover the burnt bones, and the pins were evidently part of the dress in which the corpse was buried.

The affectionate relations, who heaped up the tumulus, known as "Cow Lowe," would certainly not have sent their dead sister into the new world with nothing but a bone pin, if they had thought it possible that they could give her anything else that would be of use. Moreover, there is a well marked speciality in each case, which seems to me to show that these rude implements of stone and bone are not the proofs of a national belief or an established religion, but simply the touching evidences of individual affection.

This does not prevent them from being very valuable, as indicating an early phase of dawning civilisation ; the objects most frequently buried with the dead would be those most generally used by the living, and the prevalence of stone implements proves, to demonstration, the important part played by stone in these ancient times ; though if it be admitted, as I think it must, that stone and bronze were in use together, we cannot say of any individual tumulus, that it belongs to the stone age, because it contains one or two implements of flint.

It is, of course, a different thing, when a large number of stone implements have been found together ; for instance, I have in my collection a group, consisting of fourteen beautifully made axes, spearheads, etc., and more than sixty capital flint flakes, which were all found together in a large Danish tumulus, without a trace of metal ; and it may be argued, that the larger the number of stone implements, the greater the probability that the tumulus really belongs to the stone age : but here we are met by a fresh difficulty, for I confess that I feel some difficulty in understanding in what manner these large tumuli, with their chambers formed by great blocks of stone, can have been constructed, before the introduction of metal.

The practice of burying the dead in old tumuli, which seems to have prevailed, even down to the introduction of Christianity, has led to a good deal of confusion, and objects belonging to very different dates stand in danger of being referred to the same interment ; but, on the other hand, if carefully examined, tumuli of this nature are often highly instructive. Thus, in Kenslow barrow, there appears to have been a primary interment of the bronze age,

and a secondary one above it, characterised by the presence of an iron knife. Mr. Bateman, indeed, considers that there were four successive interments in this tumulus; the first, of burnt bones in a coarse sepulchral urn; a second, of a skeleton, with a drinking cup and several flint implements; a third, with a stone axe and a bronze dagger; and, finally, a fourth with a kiln-baked vessel, a copper ring, and an iron knife. Unfortunately, however, the evidence of this interesting succession does not appear to be quite well made out.

At Larks Low, there was a primary interment, which is one of the few without any implements or pottery; and a secondary one, consisting only of burnt bones in an urn, with a small incense cup and a bronze pin.

In Cow Lowe, the primitive interment is said to have been that of a female, "with the knees contracted; it altogether rested upon a layer of calcined human bones, amongst which was found a bone pin, which had been perforated at the thicker end—but now broken, and part of a dog's head, also several horse's teeth"; nearly in the centre of the barrow, and about midway between the surface of the natural ground, and the top of the former, was a secondary interment, of the Romano-British, or early Saxon era. "The bones were mostly decayed, so much indeed as to leave no trace except the teeth and a small portion of the cranium, near which, probably about the neck, were two pins of gold, connected by a chain of the same, of remarkably neat design and execution; the heads of the pins contain a setting of ruby-coloured glass, placed upon a chequered gold foil: close to them, and apparently having slipped off the chain, lay a large bead of blue glass."

Again, in Ribden Low, the primary interment consisted of a deposit of calcined bones, placed in a hole dug two feet in the natural soil, "and paved with flat stones. Amongst the bones were found three large instruments, and three barbed arrow-heads of flint, remains of about five bone implements, some of which appear to have been modelling or netting tools; others, pointed at each end, are perforated through the middle." Above this interment was a rudely built cist, "containing a much decayed skeleton, which reposed in the usual flexed position on its left side, accompanied by a remarkably beautiful spear-head of flint", while near the capstone of the cist, were found two very small pieces of bronze, slightly ornamented.

In some few but very interesting cases, Mr. Bateman satisfied himself that not men, but animals, had been buried. Thus, in an "elliptical or long barrow, near Swinscoe, called Top Low," he found the remains of fourteen different interments, among which he assigns "the place of honour" to a cist containing the skeleton of a young hog, with which was a tine from a stag's

horn. But the ox was the animal most commonly honoured in this manner. Not only were cow's teeth "uniformly found with the more ancient interments", but heads, or other parts of oxen, were found carefully buried, in five different cases.

The first discovery of this kind was in a very large barrow upon Ilam Moor, in Staffordshire, which was found to be composed of alternate layers of earth and loose stones, some of considerable magnitude; these strata were clearly defined, there being no admixture of stone with the earthy layers, or of earth with the stony ones. At a distance of two yards from the centre, the cist, or vault, over which the mound had been originally piled, was discovered; it was excavated, in a square form, about three feet deep in the solid rock, and was covered by several large blocks of stone, laid over the sides of the cist, the ends being raised, and meeting together, so as to form a kind of cyclopean arch over the vault. These stones being removed, the cist was found to be filled with stones, amongst which were found the skull of a child, and a few scattered bones of a person of mature age; the floor of the cist was covered with a layer of charcoal, at least two inches in thickness, apparently produced from the combustion of oak timber. Upon this stratum lay the head of a bull, unburnt, and various other bones of the same animal, which were partially charred; near these, but not quite so low down, were the remains of two urns, one rudely, the other very neatly ornamented, a small brass pin, pointed at each end, and a few bones of deer and dogs. Precisely in the centre of the tumulus, at about a yard from the surface, lay the skeleton of a dog, with which was a small chipping of flint. With this exception, nothing more was discovered in this very remarkable barrow, although no pains were spared in removing a large area of the artificial soil, until the rock came to view, upon which the whole fabric was raised. A somewhat similar instance of the discovery of a bull's head, in a sepulchral cist, is recorded as having been made in 1826, upon one of the cliffs at the bay of Worthbarrow, in Dorsetshire, a place famed as the greatest depository in England for the well known "*Kimmeridge coal money*." (See Miles' *History of the Kimmeridge Coal Money*, page 41.)

Again: "On the 18th of July, 1846, two barrows in the neighbourhood of Wetton, Staffordshire, were opened, which, although not containing any objects of British manufacture, save rude flint instruments, and being even destitute of human remains, still present a new and unaccountable feature in the annals of barrow digging, the uniformity of which in two instances entirely precludes the opinion of the deposit being accidental. The first opened was a small circular barrow, situated near 'Thor's Cave,'

in Wettondale, (a wonderful example of Nature's architecture). The mound was raised upon the surface of the rock, by heaping up a collection of stones, amongst which were many bouldered ones, apparently brought up from the neighbouring watercourse. There was a small excavation, in what is technically called a soft joint in the rock, which contained a single jawbone of an ox, or cow, close to which lay a piece of flint. This was the only trace of animal remains in the barrow.

"The other mound was of the kind familiarly known as the 'long barrow,' being of a lengthened oval form; it was on a much less elevated ground, and nearer to the village than the former one; there was no cist or other receptacle for a body to be found; but at one extremity, upon the surface of the natural soil, was laid a similar jawbone to the one just mentioned; on it was a rudely-chipped instrument of light-coloured flint, and around it were a few rat's bones."

The fourth case was at Alstonfield, (*Ten Years' Diggings*, page 125), where the skull of an ox was found in a very large tumulus; but the exact position of the skull is not recorded, and it is possible that its presence was accidental.

Finally, in a barrow called the Cop, near Calton (*Ten Years' Diggings*, page 129) was another "example of the careful interment of part of the head of an ox, in a 'small cist,' constructed by four flat stones, inclined together at the top, so as to protect the contents without a horizontal covering: within was the right half of the upper jaw of an ox, wanting the teeth, and a rude piece of flint, which may be imagined to be an arrowhead. This, the fifth instance of the intentional burial of the whole or part of the head of the ox, goes far to prove the existence of some peculiar superstition or rite, of which no notice has reached modern times."

Those who regard the bronze age civilisation as introduced by the Phœnicians, will probably see in these interments an interesting confirmation of their views, and compare them with the animal mummies of Egypt, while the oxen, so respectfully buried, will be regarded as northern representatives of the sacred bull Apis. On the other hand, those who adopt what Mr. Crawford calls the "Aryan heresy," in that particular form which attributes to the Indo-European race the introduction of the use of metals into Europe, will also perceive in these facts another strong argument in their favour.

#### DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

The remains of animals, found with ancient human relics, have acquired greatly increased interest, since the admirable researches of the Danish and Swiss zoologico-archæologists, and especially

those of Steenstrup and Rutimeyer, by whose skilful cross-examination much valuable and unexpected evidence has been elicited, from materials of most unpromising appearance. Much, however, as we may regret, we cannot wonder, that not only earlier archaeologists, but even Mr. Bateman himself, paid so little attention to the animal bones met with in their researches. It is a question of much interest to ascertain what animals were domesticated in Northern Europe, during the stone age. Some archaeologists, as, for instance, Professor Steenstrup, believe that the dog only was used; others, on the contrary, consider that the cow, sheep, pig, and goat, if not the horse, had been already domesticated in the North, as, at any rate, the four first of them, appear to have been, in Switzerland. Mr. Bateman frequently mentions the presence of bones, but he nowhere expresses any opinion as to whether they were those of wild, or tame individuals.

As far as the horse, however, is concerned, we may probably assume, that all the remains belong to tame individuals, for there is no reason to suppose that there were any wild horses in Great Britain, at so recent a period. I have thought, therefore, that it might be interesting to point out the class of graves, with which bones or teeth of horses were found. There are altogether twenty-eight cases, but of these nine were tumuli, which had been previously opened, and, in one case, the interment was not found. Of the remaining eighteen, five were in tumuli containing iron, and seven were accompanied by bronze. One more case, that of the "Liffs," had perhaps been disturbed. Of the remaining six, two were in tumuli containing beautiful drinking vessels, a type which is very well marked, and which was certainly in use during the bronze age, even if not peculiar to it, and in both these cases, as well as in a third, the interment was accompanied by burnt human bones, suggestive of dreadful rites.

Even, however, if these cases do not belong to the bronze age, we must remember, that out of the 297 interments, only 63 contained metal, or about 19 per cent., while out of the 18 cases of horse's remains, 12, or about 66 per cent., which seems to be a *primâ facie* evidence that all the interments containing remains of the horse belong to the bronze age.

Both the horse and the bull appear to have been sacrificed at the grave, and probably formed part of the funeral feast. The teeth of oxen are so common in tumuli, that they are even said by Mr. Bateman to be "uniformly found with the more ancient interments."

The very frequent presence of the bones of animals in tumuli appears to shew, that sepulchral feasts were generally held in honour of the dead, and the numerous cases, in which interments were accompanied by burnt human bones, tend to prove that still

PRIMARY INTERMENTS.

	CORPSE.				OBJECTS OF					CIST.	REMARKS.
	CONTACTED.	BURNT.	EXTENDED.	POSITION UNCERTAIN.	STONE.	BONE.	BRONZE.	IRON.	POTTERY.		
1 Gib Hill .....	—	—	—	—	Arrow head and celt	..	..	..	..	..	Large tumulus, 18 ft. high. Pieces of burnt flint, iron fibula near the surface.
2 Middleton Moor ..	—	—	—	—	Circular instrument	..	..	..	..	..	Two skeletons.
3 Lark's L. ....	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	Arrow	..	Cist	..
4 Bee Low .....	—	—	—	—	..	Pin	..	..	Fragments	..	..
5 Liff's .....	—	—	—	—	Two arrow heads, two chisels, &c.	Hammer of horn	..	..	Incense cup	Cist	Three bits of red ochre.
6 Brassington Moor..	—	—	—	—	2 spear heads, 2 knives, &c.	..	..	..	Fragments	Cist	Sandstone polisher. With burnt human bones.
7 Ark Low .....	—	—	—	—	Lance hd. & 3 circular instrum.	..	..	..	..	Cist	Two human bones, a trepan, & a horse's tooth.
8 Cross Plains .....	—	—	—	—	Bit of a celt & of a chipped flint	..	..	..	Drinking cup	Cist	Child. Bit of some celt.
9 Silver Low .....	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	Cist	With burnt human bones, and the skeleton of a child.
10 Cross Low .....	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	Cist	Tumulus only about 18 in. high.
11 Green Low .....	—	—	—	—	Dagger, 3 arrow heads, etc.	3 instruments	..	..	Drinking cup	Cist	With the remains of an infant. Piece of iron pyrites.
12 Sheldon .....	—	—	—	—	Kidney-shaped instrument	Pin	..	..	Two urns	Cist	Piece of iron pyrites.
13 Ark Low .....	—	—	—	—	..	..	Dagger	..	..	Cist	Very small and low barrow.
14 New Low .....	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	Cist	Two ornaments of Kimmeridge coal, and fragments of calcined flint.
15 The Low .....	—	—	—	—	Two rude instruments	..	Dagger and 2 pins	..	..	..	Burnt human bones.
16 Net Low .....	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	Small barrow.
17 Wetton .....	—	—	—	—	One instrument	..	..	..	..	Cist	Glass heads. Silver needle.
18 Boston Moor .....	—	—	—	—	Two rude instruments	..	..	..	Pieces	Cist	Horses' teeth. Two arrow heads.
19 Ark Low .....	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	Knives	..	Cist	This was a large barrow.
20 Eastern .....	—	—	—	—	Spear head	..	Box, etc.	..	Fragments	Cist	Skeleton of a dog. Large barrow.
21 Stand Low .....	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	Cist	Head of a bull.
22 Graton Hill .....	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	..	Fragments	Cist	Small barrow.
23 Bassett Wood .....	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
24 Bassett Wood .....	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
25 Ark Low .....	—	—	—	—	..	..	Pin	..	..	Cist	..
26 Ark Low .....	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
27 Wetton .....	—	—	—	—	Rude instrument	Hammer & spear	..	..	..	Cist	..
28 Lid Low .....	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
29 Eastern .....	—	—	—	—	Small instrument	..	..	..	..	Cist	Skeleton of large dimensions.
30 Buxton .....	—	—	—	—	Two instruments	Pin	Dagger	..	..	Cist	With burnt human bones. Horses' teeth. Probably a female.
31 Ark Low .....	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	Cist	Two skeletons.
32 Ark Low .....	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	Cist	Small piece of burnt flint.
33 Ark Low .....	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	Cist	Many pieces of flint.
34 Narrow Dale Hill..	—	—	—	—	Two arrow heads	..	..	..	..	Cist	Burnt animal bones.
35 Middleton .....	—	—	—	—	Spear hd. & circ-ended instr.	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
36 Flaxdale .....	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
37 Bruncloft .....	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
38 Ark Low .....	—	—	—	—	Part of a knife	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
39 Ringham Low .....	—	—	—	—	Spear head	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
40 Cross Plains .....	—	—	—	—	Spear head	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
41 Rolley Low .....	—	—	—	—	Two arrow heads	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
42 Carder Low .....	—	—	—	—	Basaltic axe, pierced	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
43 Moot Low .....	—	—	—	—	..	..	Dagger	..	..	Cist	..
44 Ark Low .....	—	—	—	—	..	..	Celt	..	Ornamented urn	Cist	With the skeleton of a female, and some burnt skeleton of a dog.





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[illegible]

PRIMARY INTERMENTS.

TEN YEARS' DIGGINGS.	CORPSE.			OBJECTS OF					CIST.	REMARKS.
	CONTRACTED.	BURIED.	EXTENDED.	STONE.	BONE.	BRONZE.	IRON.	POTTERY.		
1 Parcelly Hay	..	..	..	Three chipped flints	..	..	..	Broken pieces	Cist	Animal's bones. [a female, with a child.
2 Middleton Moor	..	..	..	..	Beads	..	..	..	Cist	Cow's tooth. Jet and bone necklace. Evidently
3 Sharp Low	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Vase	Cist	[pottery found in mound.
4 Dovecote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cist	Tumulus about two feet high. Fragments of
5 Ecton	..	..	..	Spear head	..	..	..	..	Cist	With the suburnt skeleton of a child.
6 Shuttlestone	..	..	..	Circular flint	..	..	..	..	Cist	Beard of jet.
7 Booth Low	..	..	..	Chippings	..	..	..	..	Cist	Tumulus, eight feet high.
8 Low Bent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Secondary
9 Kewlow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	The former on the natural surface,
10 Winstor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	the two latter under it.
11 Dowel	..	..	..	Two flints, one an arrow head	..	..	..	..	Cist	Jet stud.
12 End Low	..	..	..	Spear head	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
13 Moneystones	..	..	..	Spear head	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
14 "	..	..	..	Spear head	..	..	..	..	..	Chippings of flint.
15 Blake Low	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Longstone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Ruslen Low	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Borthor Low	..	..	..	One broken instrument	..	..	..	..	Cist	Female, with the skeleton of an infant. Steg's
19 Over Haddon	..	..	..	Arrow head	..	..	..	..	Cist	With the skeleton of a child. [horn.
20 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cist	Female, with the skeleton of an infant.
21 "	..	..	..	One or two rude instruments	..	..	..	..	Cist	One male and two females. Many jet ornaments.
22 Vincent Knoll	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cist	With a second slender skeleton. Large tooth of some animal. Core of a cow's horn. Large Saxon.
23 Chelmonton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
24 Notther Low	..	..	..	Dagger and spear head	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
25 Hurdlow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
26 Minning Low	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
27 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
28 Ballidon Moor	..	..	..	Some good flints	Implement	Dagger	..	..	Cist	..
29 Hill Head	..	..	..	One poor flint only	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
30 Vincent Knoll	..	..	..	Thin instrument	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
31 Brushfield	..	..	..	Good instrument, etc.	..	..	..	..	Cist	The grave contained three skeletons, besides [animal's bones.
32 Taddington	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
33 Sukor	..	..	..	Spear head	..	..	..	..	Cist	Probably a late interment. Small barrow.
34 Hob Hurst's House	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
35 Bole Hill	..	..	..	Rude instrument	..	..	..	..	Cist	Or sepulchral chamber.
36 Foremark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cist	In gravel.
37 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
38 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
39 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cist	Perhaps Saxon.
40 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
41 Smerrill	..	..	..	Flake and knife	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
42 "	..	..	..	Dagger, spear, etc.	..	..	..	..	Cist	Primary, but not sole. Female.
43 Chelmonton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
44 Haddon Field	..	..	..	Arrow head, etc.	Mesh rule	..	..	..	Cist	..
45 Throewy	..	..	..	Arrow head	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
46 Mare Hill	..	..	..	Spear head	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
47 Deepdale	..	..	..	Arrow head	..	..	..	..	Cist	Two skeletons.
48 Mouss Low	..	..	..	Spear head and 4 arrows	Two implements	..	..	..	Cist	..
49 Throchill	..	..	..	A neat instrument	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
50 Stanton	..	..	..	A few men implements	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
51 Ribden Low	..	..	..	Several implements	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
52 Throewy	..	..	..	Two pointed flints	Rude implement	Pin	..	..	Cist	With four deposits of bones, evidently con- [temporaneous.
53 Lomberlow	..	..	..	Spear head	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
54 Gateham	..	..	..	Chipped instrument	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
55 Banster	..	..	..	Arrow head	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
56 Grublow	..	..	..	Two arrow heads	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
57 Throewy	..	..	..	Spear head and basaltic axe	Several implem.	..	..	..	Cist	..
58 Blore	..	..	..	Arrow head	Pin	..	..	..	Cist	..
59 Wetton	..	..	..	Two neat pointed instruments	Pin	..	..	..	Cist	..
60 Warslow	..	..	..	Three instruments	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
61 "	..	..	..	Spear head & oval instrument	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
62 Scrip Low	..	..	..	Iron instrument	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
63 Lady Low	..	..	..	2 scrapers & several other flints	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
64 Ecton Hill	..	..	..	Round flint	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
5 Eastern	..	..	..	Several instruments	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
6 Elstow	..	..	..	A few instruments	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
7 Calton Moor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
8 Ecton Hill	..	..	..	Arrow head	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
9 Cold Eaton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
10 Wyaston	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
11 Pickering	..	..	..	Arrow head & 2 circ. instruments	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
12 Sainton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
13 Cawborn Camps	..	..	..	Spear head	Pin	..	..	..	Cist	..
14 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
15 Gindale Top	..	..	..	Two instruments	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
16 Pickering	..	..	..	Several instruments	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
17 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
18 "	..	..	..	Several insts. incl. a spear hd.	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
19 "	..	..	..	2 lance heads & 1 round ended	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
20 "	..	..	..	Spear head	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
21 "	..	..	..	Spear head	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
22 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
23 "	..	..	..	Lance and arrow head	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
24 "	..	..	..	Spear head	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
25 "	..	..	..	Chisel and spear head	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
26 "	..	..	..	Lance head, arrow head, and circular instrument	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
27 "	..	..	..	Two indifferent instruments	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
28 "	..	..	..	Spear hd., arrow hd. & hammer	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
29 "	..	..	..	Two spear heads, and round-ended instrument	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
30 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
31 "	..	..	..	Spear head, etc.	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
32 "	..	..	..	Arrow hd. & rough instruments	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
33 "	..	..	..	Cutting instrument	Graver	Dagger	..	..	Cist	..
34 "	..	..	..	Three poor flints	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
35 "	..	..	..	Twenty-one implements	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
36 "	..	..	..	Four instruments	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
37 Allerton Warren	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
38 Pickering	..	..	..	Knife	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
39 Allerton Warren	..	..	..	Spear head	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
40 Gib Hill	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
41 Benty Grange	..	..	..	Round instrument	..	..	..	..	Cist	..
42 Cronkstone	..	..	..	Circular instrument	..	..	..	..	Cist	..

BATEMAN'S VESTIGES.	CORPSE.				IMPLEMENTS OF					CIST.	REMARKS.		
	CONTRACTED.	BURIED.	EXTENDED.	UNCERTAIN.	STONE.	BONE.	BRONZE.	IRON.	POTTERY.				
1 Gib Hill.....					Arrow head and celt ..	..	..	..	..	Primary	..	Very large. 18ft. high. Iron near surface. Objects much confused. Two skeletons.	
2 Middleton.....					Circular flint ..	..	..	..	Lance, etc.	..	Cist		
3 Cronkstone ..					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Horse's tooth.	
4 Lark's Low ....					..	..	Pin	..	..	Urn, incense cup	Secondary		
5 ..					..	..	..	..	..	..	Cist		
6 Cross Flatts ..					Spear head ..	..	..	..	Knife	..	Cist	Opened by labourers (?)	
7 Bee Low ..					..	Pin	..	..	..	Urn	Primary		
8 Mining Low ..					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Close to a quantity of calcined bones.	
9 ..					Spear head ..	..	Pin	..	..	Drinking cup	Secondary		
10 Lifts ..					2 arrow heads, 2 celts, 2 spear heads, 2 knives, etc., etc.	Hammer head	..	..	..	Incense cup	Primary	Cist	
11 Brassington Moor					Arrow head & 2 circulars	..	..	..	..	..	..	With a deposit of burnt bones.	
12 Elk Low ..					Arrow head and 8 other instruments	..	..	..	..	Fragments ..	Primary		No cist
13 Borthor Low ..					Arrow head ..	..	Celt	..	..	Urn (plain) ..	Secondary	No cist	With remains of two burnt children. Horse's tooth.
14 Cross Low.....					Bit of a celt ..	..	..	..	..	Two urns ..	Primary	Cist	
15 Moot Low ....					..	..	Dagger	..	..	Urn	Secondary	..	With a deposit of calcined bones. Pieces of iron pyrites, and of iron ore.
16 ..					..	..	..	..	..	..	?	No cist	
17 Sliper Low ..					Two arrow heads, and 2 other instruments	..	..	..	..	..	Secondary	No cist	With a deposit of calcined bones. Piece of iron pyrites.
18 Galley Low ....					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19 Elton Moor ....					Celt, 21 circulars, and 17 other instruments	..	..	..	..	Drinking cup	Secondary	..	With a deposit of calcined bones. Piece of iron pyrites.
20 Rolley Low ....					..	..	..	..	..	Urn	Secondary	Cist	
21 ..					Two arrow heads ..	..	..	..	..	Urn	Primary	Cist	With a deposit of calcined bones. Piece of iron pyrites.
22 Cross Low ..					..	..	..	..	..	..	Primary	Cist	
23 Green Low ..					Dagger, 2 scrapers, 3 arrows, and 7 other in- struments	Pin etc.	..	..	..	Drinking cup	Primary	Cist	With a deposit of calcined bones. Piece of iron pyrites.
24 Sheldon ..					..	..	..	..	..	Urn	Primary	Cist	
25 Brier Low ..					..	..	Dagger	..	..	..	Secondary	..	With a deposit of calcined bones. This cist contained a smaller one with burnt bones.
26 Carder Low ..					Basaltic axe (pierced) ..	..	Dagger	..	..	..	Primary	..	
27 ..					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Piece of pyrites.
28 Arbor Low ..					Instrument ..	Pin	..	..	..	Two urns ..	Primary	Cist	
29 Taylor's Low ..					..	..	..	..	..	..	Secondary	Cist	Casts. With a quartz pebble in its hand. Pro- bably Saxon.
30 New Inn ..					Scraper and flake ..	..	Dagger	..	..	..	Primary	Cist	
31 Low.....					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	With the skeleton of a female and some burnt bones.
32 ..					..	..	..	..	..	Several pieces	Secondary	..	
33 Moot Low ..					..	..	Celt	..	..	..	Primary	Cist	Two ornaments of Kimmeridge coal. With a deposit of calcined bones.
34 Net Low.....					Two rude instruments ..	..	Dagger	..	..	..	Primary	Cist	
35 Wetton ..					Instrument ..	..	..	..	..	Urn	Primary	Cist	This cist contained a smaller one with burnt bones.
36 Bostorn ..					Two instruments ..	..	..	..	..	..	Primary	Cist	
37 ..					..	..	..	..	..	..	Secondary	..	With the skeleton of a female and some burnt bones.
38 Harthill Moor..					..	..	..	..	..	Urn	Secondary	..	
39 ..					..	..	..	..	..	2 incense cups	..	..	With that of a baby.
40 ..					Two rude instruments ..	..	..	..	..	Fragments ..	Primary	Cist	
41 ..					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cist	Glass beads, etc. Only the crowns of the teeth remaining. Probably Saxon.
42 Castern ..					Spear head and arrow ..	Two pins	..	..	..	..	Secondary	Cist	
43 ..					..	..	..	..	..	..	Secondary	..	With Roman coins and amber. Probably Saxon.
44 ..					..	..	..	..	..	..	Primary	Cist	
45 Stand Low ..					Spear head ..	..	Several things	..	Knife, lance, and spear	..	..	..	Glass beads, etc. Only the crowns of the teeth remaining. Probably Saxon.
46 Steep Low.....					..	..	..	..	..	..	Secondary	..	
47 Gratton Hill ..					..	..	..	..	..	..	Primary	Cist	This was a large barrow.
48 ..					Two arrow heads ..	..	..	..	..	..	Secondary	..	
49 Basset Wood....					..	..	..	..	..	..	Primary	Cist	This was a large barrow.
50 Gratton Hill ..					Spear head ..	..	..	..	..	Urn	..	..	
51 ..					..	..	..	..	..	Urn	..	..	With the skeleton of a dog.
52 ..					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
53 ..					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Very large. With the head of a bull
54 Ilam ..					..	..	..	..	..	Urn	Secondary	Cist	
55 Bitchinhill ..					Three instruments ..	..	..	..	..	..	Primary	No cist	
56 Ilam ..					..	..	Pin	..	..	..	Primary	Cist	With the bones of a dog. Jaw bone of an ox.
57 ..					..	..	..	..	..	..	Primary	Cist	
58 ..					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cist	With the bones of a dog. Jaw bone of an ox.
59 Wetton Hill ..					An instrument ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cist	
60 Lid Low ..					..	..	..	..	..	Urn	Primary	Cist	Large tumulus.
61 Wetton ..					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
62 Longbarrow ..					Instrument ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Large tumulus.
63 Castern ..					Instrument ..	..	..	..	..	Drinking cup	Primary	Cist	
64 Buxton ..					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Probably a female. With calcined human bones. Horse's teeth.
65 ..					Two instruments ..	..	Dagger	..	..	..	..	..	
66 Cow Low.....					..	Pin	..	..	..	..	Primary	No cist	Two sets of Kimmeridge coal beads, with skeleton of child.
67 ..					Scraper ..	..	..	..	..	..	Secondary	Cist	
68 ..					..	..	Pieces	..	Padlock ..	..	Secondary	..	Two pins of gold. Teeth only remaining, and small part of cranium. Glass beads and cup. Roman, British, or Early Saxon.
69 Dove Low.....					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
70 Slip Low ..					Two arrow heads ..	..	..	..	..	..	Primary	Cist	Two skeletons, accompanied by calcined bones.
71 Narrowdale Hill					Spear head ..	..	..	..	..	Urn (plain) ..	Secondary	No cist	
72 ..					..	..	..	..	..	Urn (ornam.) ..	Primary	Cist	Ball of sandstone.
73 ..					Arrow head ..	..	Button ? ..	..	..	Urn	Secondary	Cist	
74 Low ..					Spearhead, circular ended	..	..	..	..	..	Primary	Cist	Probably Saxon. Horse's tooth.
75 Flaxdale ..					..	..	..	..	..	Urn	Secondary	Cist	
76 Bruncilff ..					..	..	..	..	..	Knife	..	..	With calcined human bones.
77 Lean Low ....					..	..	..	..	..	Urn	Secondary	Cist	
78 ..					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	With calcined human bones.
79 Gotsam ..					Spear head ..	..	Pin	..	..	..	..	Cist	
80 Pilsbury ..					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Two skeletons. One apparently disturbed. Child.
81 ..					..	..	..	..	..	Knife	Secondary	No cist	
82 Middleton ..					..	..	..	..	..	Spear	..	..	Two skeletons. One apparently disturbed. Child.
83 Mining Low Hill					..	..	..	..	..	Bits	..	..	
84 Sliper Low ..					Arrow head ..	..	..	..	..	Fragments ..	Primary	Cist	

more dreadful customs prevailed, and that slaves were frequently sacrificed at their masters' graves; it is not improbable that wives often were burnt with their husbands, as was the case in India.

"It is probable," says Mr. Bateman, "that the critical examination of all deposits of burnt bones would lead to much curious information respecting the statistics of suttee and infanticide, both which abominations we are unwillingly compelled, by accumulative evidence, to believe were practised in pagan Britain."

In addition to these particulars, to which I have in that table devoted special columns, I would particularly urge on those who may in future open any barrow:

1. The sex of the person buried, to be determined from the form of the pelvis, which is a more certain guide than the skull. In this manner we may hope to determine the relative position and the separate occupations (if any) of the two sexes.

2. To observe carefully the state of the teeth, from which we may derive information as to the nature of the food.

3. To preserve carefully any bones of animals that may be present, in order to ascertain the species; or, in case of the ox and the hog, to determine, if possible, whether they belonged to wild or domesticated individuals.

Thus I have attempted, very imperfectly, to analyse these two excellent works by Mr. Bateman. More competent archæologists will doubtless derive from them much more instruction. I only profess to have made a beginning, but I think that the table which I have laid before the Society conveys much information, in a condensed form, and perhaps brings out some points in a clearer light.

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XIX.—*On the Chaco and Other Indians of South America.*

By THOMAS J. HUTCHINSON, F.R.G.S., F.R.S.L., F.E.S.,  
F.A.S.L., etc.; H.B.M. Consul for Rosario.

(Read March 22nd, 1864.)

THE Indian tribes of South America, although doubtless extending over the whole continent at the time of the Spanish conquest in the sixteenth century, are now to be found chiefly in the extensive territory of the Chaco, as well as in the republic of Bolivia, to the north of the Argentine provinces, in the Pampas between Buenos Ayres and the southern parts of Chili, and in Patagonia to the south, extending as far as the Straits of Magellan.